

utilities, is \$48 million.) Based on information from NERC, CBO estimates that the newly formed ERO and its regional affiliates would spend anywhere from \$75 million to \$150 million a year. CBO estimates that the combined annual budget for the ERO and the new regional affiliates would be about \$100 million in 2002 (and would grow with inflation), to cover the additional responsibilities created by the bill for compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. However, the bill does not specify who would pay these fees, only that the fees should take into account the relationship of costs to each region and reflect an equitable sharing of those costs among all electric energy consumers.

While there is some uncertainty about how fees would be assessed, the most likely scenario is that the ERO and its regional affiliates would assess fees only on its members. This is the current practice of NERC and the regional councils, and NERC expects that ERO would assess fees only on members under S. 2071. In that case, depending on how fees are allocated among members, CBO estimates that of the additional costs of the ERO and regional affiliates (\$55 million each year), roughly 80 percent to 85 percent would be paid by entities in the private sector and another 10 percent to 14 percent would be paid by state and local government entities. (The remainder would be paid by federally owned entities.)

Finally, the bill would preempt the authority of any state to take action to ensure the safety, adequacy, and reliability of electric service if NERC determines that action to be inconsistent with ERO standards. To the extent that states currently have jurisdiction to regulate electric service, the preemption in S. 2071 would be a mandate under UMRA. Based on information from APA and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, CBO estimates that this preemption would impose no significant costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate Prepared by: Federal Costs: Lisa Cash Driskill and Kathleen Gramp; Federal Revenues: Mark Booth; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Victoria Heid Hall; and Impact on the Private Sector: Gail Cohen.

Estimate Approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and G. Thomas Woodward, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 106-173 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATE, JULY 14, 2000

S. 986—Griffith Project Prepayment and Conveyance Act

As cleared by the Congress on July 10, 2000

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau), to convey the Robert B. Griffith Water Project to the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). The transfer would occur after the SNWA pays about \$112 million to the Bureau to meet its outstanding obligations under an existing repayment contract with the federal government.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 986 would yield a net increase in asset sale receipts of \$103 million in 2001, but that this near-term cash savings would be offset by the loss of other offsetting receipts over the 2002-2033 period.

CBO's estimate of the impact of S. 986 on direct spending is shown in the following table. The change in outlays resulting from this legislation would fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Changes in outlays	0	-103	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Changes in receipts											
Not applicable											

Based on information from the SNWA and the Bureau, CBO expects that the authority will make the prepayment during fiscal year 2001, and that the formal project conveyance will be completed during fiscal year 2002.

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell the Griffith Project to the SNWA for a one-time payment of about \$121 million. The legislation would allow the sales price to be adjusted for any payments made after September 15, 1999, and before the project transfer is completed. According to the Bureau, the SNWA has made a payment of about \$9 million during fiscal year 2000. Thus, CBO expects a payment of about \$112 million to occur during fiscal year 2001 and estimates that those receipts would be offset by the loss of currently scheduled repayments of about \$9 million a year between 2001 and 2022 and \$6 million a year between 2023 and 2033.

Under the Balanced Budget Act, proceeds from nonroutine asset sales (sales that are not authorized under current law) may be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes only if the sale would entail no financial cost to the government. Based on information from the Bureau, CBO estimates that the sale proceeds would exceed the present value of the repayment stream currently projected to accrue from the Griffith Project; therefore, selling the project would result in a net savings for pay-as-you-go purposes.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Repub-

lican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

September 8, 1999:

Frederick Boone, 37, Baltimore, MD; Franklin Brown, 41, Seattle, WA; Rico Brown, 25, Baltimore, MD; Antonio Daniely, 24, Atlanta, GA; Anthony Harris, 17, Cincinnati, OH; Bruce A. Howard, 35, Madison, WI; Fred Miller, 76, St. Louis, MO; Victor Manuel Rios-Baheva, 35, Salt Lake City, UT; Robert Somerville, 21, Baltimore, MD; Robert Winder, Jr., 23, Baltimore, MD; Unidentified Male, 19, Norfolk, VA.

One of the gun violence victims I mentioned, 41-year-old Franklin Brown of Seattle, was shot and killed by a stranger who approached him in the street and started an argument. Franklin died from several gunshot wounds to his back.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, September 7, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,680,707,239,455.93. Five trillion, six hundred eighty billion, seven hundred seven million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents.

One year ago, September 7, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,654,527,000,000. Five trillion, six hundred fifty-four billion, five hundred twenty-seven million.

Five years ago, September 7, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,968,652,000,000. Four trillion, nine hundred sixty-eight billion, six hundred fifty-two million.

Ten years ago, September 7, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,236,567,000,000. Three trillion, two hundred thirty-six billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, which reflects an increase of almost \$2.5 trillion—\$2,444,140,239,455.93. Two trillion, four hundred forty-four billion, one hundred forty million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, during the past 10 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BACK TO SCHOOL

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, all over America, young people are back in schools. A record 53 million students